EUROPE.

Housarians in Switzerland-Budley Many-French Agests in Lembardy-Expalsion Refugees from England-Treables in the Benaparte Family-

London, Seturday, Feb. 26, 1853. After the insurrection in Lombardy, Austria sent a threatening note to Switzerland, insisting on the immediate expulsion of all the Italinn and Hungarian refugees, mentioning especi-ally Count Louis Teleki—who, during the Revelution, occupied in Paris the same position which was filled by Pulszky in London; Bishop Horvath, late Minister in Hungary, now tutor of the children of the murdered Count Louis Batthyanyi; and Paul Almassy, late Chairman of the Hungarian Diet. The Federal Council gave the most formal refusal to the Austrian proposition, and in consequence of it Austrian troops were marched to the frontier of the Canton of Ticino, blockading it. It is said that the advice of Mr. Dudley Mann, the well-known American diplomatic agent, strengthened the courage of the Federal Council.

The Emperor of France has sent secret agents to Lombardy to get correct information about the state of feeling in that country. I hough naturally inclined to act in concert with Russia and Austria, he sees that he cannot agree with the policy of the northern courts in Turkey. Up to the present time, France has exercised a kind of protectorate over the Roman Catholic Church in the East, but now it is Austria which claims this protectorate, while Russia threatens the Porte for the decision of the question of the Holy Sepulchre in favor of France. I sent you, at the time, a detailed account of that squabble, and mentioned that it might very likely lead to serious difficulties.

The ignorance of the despotic courts, as regards English law, is astonishing. The courts of Russia, Prussia and Austria, claim the expulsion of the refugees, and especially of Mazzini and Kossuth from England, pointing to one of the clauses of the Alien Bill. But they have forgotten that the Alien Bill introduced in 1848 by Lord John Russell, was only a temporary measure, which expired in 1850; moreover, Lord John, on the interpellation of Lord Dudley Stuart, openly declared that the Governent had no intention whatever to have the bill reenacted. A foreigner can therefore at the present time by no means be expelled from England. He is liable to be indicted and tried by a jury for any infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act, but must be treated and punished in the same way as the native or natural-

ized Englishman. It was one of the conditions of the marriage of Emperor Napoleon III. that his mother-inlaw should immediately leave France, as her intriguing character is well known; but after the marriage, she refused to comply with the wishes of her Imperial son-in-law. It was not without great difficulty that at last she consented to go, probably never to return. Altogether the Im-perial family is not well disciplined. Prince Napoleon, commonly called the Prince of the Mountain-because he professes to be a Repub-Bean-has not yet gone to Algiers, whereto he was sent, and one of the grand-daughters of Lucien Benaparte has gone so far in her opposition to the new Empress that she was to be removed from Paris by the Police. There is an internecine strife raging between the family of Jerome Bonaparte and the descendants of Lucien Bonaparte. A. P. C.

CANADA.

Freighting on Lake Ontario-Canadian Politics-Currency-Railroad to Lake Huron -Liquor Law.

TORONTO, Tuesday, March 15, 1853. The American Railroad Companies continue to exercise great influence over the navigation of Lake Ontario. They can even manage to secure to themselves the advantages of the British coasting trade. The Cape Vincent and Rome Railroad Company have purchs three steamers the Mayflower the Highlander and the Champion-which they intend to run as a daily line between Toronto and Cape Vincent, touching at the intermediate Canadian ports. This they are enabled to do by running them in the name of a Canadian firm. I have ard that an injunction will be applied for to the Court of Chancery, to prevent this arrangement being carried out; but the probability is that some way of getting round the law will be found. The Ogdensburgh and Boston Railway Company are making a strong effort to control the entire Lake trade. They are chartering all the schooners they can find on this side succeeded in securing a great many. They did the same thing last year, and to some extent were enabled to control freights on the Lake. The freight for flour last year from this port to Ogdensburg, Oswego and Cape Vincent was 12½ cents, and for other articles \$2 per ton. It is supposed that these rates will rule again this season. The amount of freight on the Lake will be much increased by the demands for railroad from and other materials, and by the unusually large stocks of timber swaiting shipment to the United States. The quantity of the latter article is entirely unprecedented. The Ogdensburg Railroad Company, in addition to the schooners they charter, will run a couple of steamers during the season to the head of the Lake semi weekly. Even in lake freights these railroad companies do very well; but this, of course, is only substiliary to their general plan of oringing business to their roads.

Large as the Government majority usually is in the Assembly the Ministry came near being defeated a few nights ago. The question was the second reading of a general bill providing for the incorporation for charitable matintions. The Torics had united with George Brown and some Lower Canadians, and the vote was taken altogether unexpected. It stood 32 sarians 38. The

and some Lower Canadians, and the vote was taken altogether unexpected. It stood 32 against 33. The coalition, formed with a view to detent the Government, was most unprincipled. The ball cannot be very bad, for Mr. Mackenzie voted with the Government, and censured, in the severest terms, the treacherous conduct

censured, in the severest terms, the treacherous conduct of Mr. Brown.

The growing commerce between Canada and the United States, some years ago suggested the desirability of assimulating our currency to that of the United States; and several unsuccessful attempts to that end have been made. Our currency, as it now exists, is a most snounlons and inconvenient thing. While our principal trade is with the United States and England, our currency is not that of either of those countries. It is a provincial currency, known as "Halifax Currency." The English shilling passes for one shilling and three pence, and the English sovereign for twenty four shillings and four pence. We have made several efforts to come to the decimal system, and in 1850 our Legislature passed a law adopting the American decimal system; but the Lords of the Treasury is England told us that we were lovading the caysing progetive, and must not presume to be so Yankeefied as to turn our money into republican dollars and cents. We have subsequently been informed, however, that we might adopt a declinal system, though we were not allowed to have the American. Under this imperial license the Finance Minister set his wits to work and contrived the following decimal system, which has for some time been before the Legislature:

10 minims, 1 mark; 10 marks, 1 shilling; 12 pence, 1 shilling; 5 shillings, 1 crown; 10 shillings, 1 royal; 20 shillings, 1 pound.

Pounds, Shillings, Morks, —10 minims, 1 mark; 10 marks, 1 shillings, 1 pound.

Pounds, Shillings, Pence.—12 pence, 1 shilling; 20 shillings, 1 pounds.

Pounds, Shillings, Morks,—10 minims, 1 mark; 10 marks, 1 shilling; 20 shillings, 1 pound.

Royals, Shillings, Marks.—10 minims, 1 mark; 10 marks, 1 shilling; 10 shillings, 1 royal.

Croves, Shillings, Marks.—10 minims, 1 mark; 10 marks, 1 shilling; 5 shillings, Marks.—10 minims, 1 mark; 10 marks, 1 shilling; 5 shillings, 1 crown.

If this scheme of currency be somewhat clumsey, it must be remembered that we were not permitted to adopt the best and most convenient, the Amrican system of dollars and cents.

A company has been formed to construct a railroad from this city to Oven Sound and Sangeen, on Lake

A company has been formed to construct a railroad from this city to Owen Sound, and Sangeen, on Lake Huron. It can command the requisite capital, and will doubtless push the enterprise to successful completion. It is impossible to lock at the multifarious and agantic enterprises in which this Province is now engaged, with the aid of British capital, without being struck with the contrast between the present time, when any quantity of British capital can be obtained for public improvements, with the state of things a few yours ago, when the Province was unable to borrow a shilling in England.

land.

A prohibitive Liquor Law is now before the Legisla-ture. There is, however, a bar in the House of Assem-bly building which is pretty well frequented; and so long as this continues we need bardly look for a prohib-nive liquor law. The bill is introduced by a member of the Cabines, but not in his official especity.

L. c.

To An Editorial Convention is to be held at An Editorial Convention is to be held at Manshall, in Michigan, early in June. Although the Editors of the Peninsular Sate are notorious for their ultrasm in politics on such an occasion as this, they meditate buryong the hatchet, and to renew old acquaintances, and form now ones, without regard to political differences. They have 30 or 60 presess in Michigan now. Abovery county seat there is to be found at least one press, and where the demand justifies it, two presses. Detroit has three dailies, and the prospesses of the fourth, a penny paper, has just been issued. Several weekly and and monthly publications are published in the City of the Straits.

BOSTON. The Maine Law in Massachusetts.

Boston, Tuesday, March 15, 1853. Some of your readers may be interested to know how the "Maine Law" stands in this Scale, The legislature, which is said to have passed from the hands of the Coalition to those of the Whigs by rum and repeal votes, seems in no haste after all to repeal the law, having very positively refused Mr. Wiggin leave to introduce a bill for that purpose. But the Joint Committee of fourteen from the House and eight from the Senate, to whom were referred the 10,000 petitioners for repeal and the 19,000 remonstrants against the same, has yet to report. To-day that Committee, as is here customary in such cases, gave the petitioners a public hearing, and on Thursday it is understood the remonstrants will have the same privilege. This hear-ing was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, which was completely filled, the audience comprising both sexes, but chiefly males. The law was vigorously attacked by Mr Brewer of Cambridge, himself a member of the Committee, speaking to the Committee in his character of private citizen, and Rev. Joseph C. Lovejoy of Cambridge. Mr. Brewer's was a carefully written speech, in which he disclaimed any desire to have intoxicating drinks any more abundant or easily attainable, but dwelt especially on the unconstitutionality of the law, in refusing to protect as property that which the Constitution of the United States has decided to be property by authorising Congress to levy duties upon it. To prohibit the article would be to injure the revenue and impair the adhesion of the Union. He was also zealous for the cause of liberty which is endangered by this law, a law which he fina ly pronounced worthy of Russia or Austria. Mr.

Brewer, however, brewed nothing new.

It was otherwise with Mr. Lovejoy, who took, as they sometimes say, broad ground and presented several arguments that are not only novel, but much more potent than he probably supposed. The very first block that he threw before the wheels of the far-famed law was the Bible-the whole Bible. The law, he said, ought to be repealed because it is directly contrary to the Word of God His own faith to this effect was no. wavering and undisturbed by a doubt. He would prove his steertion both from the Old Testament and the New In the former the formula of blessing was, "May your corn and your wine and your oil increase," and in the latter, Christ furnished about 120 gallons of winegenuine alcoholic wine for a festive occasion. This He could not do here in Massachusetts without being prosecuted under the "Maine Law." Hence that law and the author of Christianity were at war. The Bible pronounced wine a bleering, and the Maine Law pronounced it a curse; if one was right the other was wrong. He might have added, though he did not that modern science has also pronounced alcohol as a beverage a curse, in whatever shape imbibed. Perhaps he thought it would be most convenient for the Bible to encounter the Maine Law first and Physiology afterward. Mr. Lovejoy did not seem at all aware that his Bible argument against the law was equally good against Total Absuncace, for that assumes that whoever begins to imbibe the alcoholic stimulus is led by imperceptible gradation to inebriation, and that therefore the crime of drunkenness is really chargeable to the first glass, making wine no blessing at all, or one not to be indulged in without a certain degree of criminality. To make the Scriptures good against the Maine Law, Mr. Lovejoy must make them sanction and sanctify moderate drinking as a duty which men and women owe to themselves. Now the Scriptures themselves treat drunken ness as a crime and pronounce a was upon the drunkard, and physiology steps in and demonstrates that in a majority of cases the crime and the see just as certainly end unavoidably follow the moderate drinking as the shadow follows the substance. But Mr. Lovejoy did not task himself to cleffr up these difficulties. was enough for his purpose that what inspired men tolerated we must allow, or else overthrow inspiration. This Scripture argument, however, was the whole strength of Mr. Lovejoy's case. The rest was the ordinary bar-room rheforic, which steers clear of facts and philosophy and assumes the point to be proved. It was a law, he said, of false pretenses, for it professed to be a law for the suppression of tippling shops, or concerning the manufacture and sale of liquors, whereas it was really a law to enforce Total Abstinence. It had been called a law to diminish taxation, but those who were most affected by taxation, to wit, those who paid the largest taxes (!) had not asked for the law. It was said to be a law for the suppression of crime, but police officers, and sheriffs and jailers, who have most to do wish crime, had not asked for it. (1) It was enacted at the instance of Total Abstinence men acting on politics through the clergy, and thus fereboded a union of Church and State & the worst tyranny that could beful

But Mr. Lovejoy's grand argument was that the law cannot be enforced. In stating this, by a lapse of the tongue, he happened to say "It can never be repealed," which brought from the audience a lively round of apse, showing very clearly that the friends of the traffic were no considerable part of it. They, poor fellows, choose to be somewhere else when their busi ness is discussed. They had rather have its claims attended to privately. Even the ingenious argument of a wrong-headed parson gives no pleasure to them. for they know their business is a sneaking one in the middle of the nineteenth century. To prove that the law cannot be enforced the Rev. gentleman read Portland court calendars to show that convictions still take place in that city, for rum-selling and for drunkenness, And to prove that it will certainly be repealed in two years, he read from Hansard's Parliamentary History in regard to a law which was passed by the British Parliament in 1734, laying a prohibitory duty on gin, which did not check the consumption of gin and was

repealed in two years.

Such was fairly the substance of an elaborate argument of perhaps the ablest champion against the Maine Law who has appeared among us. What he did not say is far more significant than what he did say. He did not say that the statistics which show the diminution of pauperism and crime wherever the Maine Law has been even imperfectly enforced are false. He did not allude to them, though he very well knew that it was on the strength of such statistics that the law was passed in one State, and continues to be sustained. He chose rather to dwell on the wanton waste of property and violation of right, which he characterized as aking to serarisnism and French socialism. It was colunt doing evil that good might come, &c.

Did it ever occur to such moon-struck remnants of the bygone to ask what right men have to invest capi-tal in a business which cannot possibly flourish without entailing on their innocent fellow-citizens a pecuniary loss greater than their profits, and upon the other as ties to their traffic and their dependents a loss which money cannot express ! Before these capitalists complain that their rum purchasers are wantonly knocked on the head, let them come forward, like honorable men, and offer to be taxed to indemnify the rest of the community for the damages of their business. Let them build the new jails, alms-houses and insane hospitals, as fast as such are required. They surely cannot expect those who neither touch, taste nor handle, por derive the smallest profit from alcoholic drinks, to go on bearing these enormous expenses, undeniably oc-casioned by rum-selling, for the most part. The people of the old Bay State have got this view of the matter. Here is a minority of the people who either use alcoholic liquors or vend them. The majority do neither, but say the minority, we have footed the bills of this miserable business by which one part of you fleeced the other long enough. Now itsmust be stopped. You cannot be allowed, whoever may consent to it, to fill the State with widows and orphans, idiots and bedlamites. Is this determination very unreasonable or unjust? If the Beston rum sellers, knowing, as they do perfectly well, that the prosperity of their trade costs the State balf its rovenue at least, besides all the mischief it occasions to innocent individuals, the relatives of their customers, would offer to make up the loss to the State, if no more, there might be some chance of their getting this law, so obnexious to them, repealed. Otherwise the people will laugh at all their groans and spill more

or less of their liquor. RHODE ISLAND.

State Temperance Convention, &c. PROVIDENCE, Friday, March 16, 1873.

If the meetings of the Convention in the norning and afternoon of yesterday were gratifying to the friends of the Anti-Liquor Law, the demonstration of last evening must have rejoiced their hearts indeed. Howard Hell, the largest in the City, was fixed to ever-

flowing, and the enthusiaem which marked the procoedings, gave unmistakable evidence that the pe were fully swake to the importance of the duties before them on and previous to voting day, and that those duties will be performed cheerfully and offee tively. The public mind is made up on this subject new, this Convention, so respectable in the character of its members, so immense in numbers, and so harmonicus in action, has strengthened the wavering, and given fresh encouragement to the fast friends of the Temperance movement in Rhode Island. The rum traffic in this State has received its death wound, and

will stagger down on election day, to rise no more. The resolutions discussed during the day were adopted, and the remainder of the evening session consumed by remarks from Mayor Barstow, Mossra. Woolcot, of Belchertown, Mass; Mr. Thompson, of Mass, and Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of this City.

The influence of this Convention cannot be ed. Never before was such spirit and enthusiasm created in this State, and nothing short of complete oneness can stay the progress of the cause. There was no clap-trap arrangements made to secure a large meeting, no names of distinguished individuals from shroad were paraded in the call, but it was simply announced that the friends of a prohibitory law would hold a convention, and the result has been stated. The influence will be felt all over the State, for every part was represented, and in a political point of view will astonish the politicians who were so anxious that a moral question should be divorced from politics. They will find that the dodging of the law by the Scnate, has driven Temperance into politics deeper than it ever went before, at least they will find it so, as far as the next election is concerned.

The petition for a license law, presented at the last session of the Legislature, was based upon the ground that previous legislation had made matters worse instead of better. Had the signers of that petition examined the records of committments to the watch house for drunkenness, they would have found that the number greatly increased immediately upon the repeal of the old law; perhaps they will say from the action of the law while in force. The tree is known by its Yours in haste, fruit.

TEXAS.

Mr. L. K. Preston, the partner of Mr. T. C. M. L. R. Preston, the partner of M. T. C. C. H. Smith, the former President of the New-Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Line, was in Houston on the 4th inst., and is desirous of forming a Company to construct a line of Telegraph from Shreveport, by Marshall, Henderson, Rusk, Crockett, Huntsville, Montgomery and

ouston, to Galveston.

The citizens of the Town and County of Victoria, have subscribed \$35,000 toward building a Railroad to connect Victoria with the San Antonia and Gulf Rail

road.

F. M. Pease, of Brazoria; A. M. Lewis, of Washington; and M. F. Johnson, of Tarrant, are said to be the most prominent candidates for Gubernatorial honors, before the State Democratic Convention. The Huntsville Item is advocating Gov. Bell's claims for

Congress.

Mr. Charles Saxion has issued a prospectus to establish a new paper at Gonzales, to be styled The Gonzales

lish a new paper at Gonzales, to be styled The Gonzales Enquirer.
Capt. Gideon K. Lewis, of Corpus Christi, is announced by authority as a candidate for Congress in the Western District of Texas.
Major Babbit is remodeling, improving and enlarging the Government warehouse in Indianols.
The steamers Fermer and Gen Hamer, which were driven ashore in the late gale at Galveston, have been set affort again, and have resumed their regular trips. They received but little injury.
The Plenter asserts that the lands on the Brazos have risen in value at the rate of 300 or 400 per cent, within

risen in value at the rate of 300 or 400 per cent, within

The long expected dresign host, built for the Lavaca Navigation Company at Palacios, has arrived at Lavaca. The Commercial says it worked with great rapidity, and satisfied all who assembled to witness the trial of its practicability, not only to remove bars, but to form a new bay if necessary.

San Antonio is said to be improving more radially than any other town in the State. The whole tide of emigration by the Gulf scenar recently to be act; in that direction by the Gulf scenar recently to be act; in that direction by the Gulf scenar recently to be act; in that direction by the Gulf scenar recently to be act; in that direction by the Sufficient of the Gulf scenar recently to be act; in that direction by the Sufficient of the Sufficient o

tion by the Gulf seems recently to be set in that direc-tion, and at the last accounts the city was literally rowded with visitors.

The captains of steamships and other ship-masters oronounce the lighthouse at Matagorda Pass equal to my in the United States.

any in the United States.

The editor of The Austin Gazette has been informed by some gentlemen from San Antonio, that a deserter was arrested a few days since, at the house of Mr. Hill, on this side of San Antonio, who acknowledges having been engaged in the murder of a discharged soldier, on the Salado, not long since. He is suspicioned of having knowledge of several other murders, which have been committed in San Antonio and the adjacent country within the last year. within the last year. He has been taken to San Antonio

for trial.

The rivers are now all full, with some prospect of an The whole country is reported to be covered with

The whole country is reported to be covered was water, and nearly impassable.

The Colorado had overflowed its banks below Columbus, on the 21st ultimo, and inundated a rast tract of country near its mouth. The Tribune says this overflow is the most extensive that has occurred in that sec-

The Trinity River was quite high on the 28th ultimo and the steamers Star State and Brazos have gone to the upper landings with full freights. Large quantities of cotton have been collected at the several landings. The steamer Nick Hill was driven on the shoals at the

The steamer Nick Hill was driven on the shoats at the crowth of the River in the late gale, and cannot be set affort again without hunching.

The Gundalupe River, says The Victoria Advocate, is very high and still rising.

The weather has been exceedingly mild. The Household and the result of the state on Telegraph says the peach trees and plums are gradu-elly blooming, and the prairies are covered with fresh

CENTRAL RAILBOAD,-Gen. M. Hunt has returned to Central Rallegan.—Gen. M. Hunt has returned to Galveston, and is actively engaged in making preparations to commence the railroad toward Richmond; he stated, in a public meeting that over \$300,000 had already been subscribed to the capital stock of the road in Galveston, and he had assurances that it would be increased to half a million.

INDIANS—Mr. White informs The Teran that the Indias have been stealing horses and committing other depredations on the Sabanal. They stole 11 horses and killed five oxen, besides driving off a lot of earlie. The Teran adds:

Train adds:

"About the same time, a Government mule team, from Eegle Pass, with stores for Fort Clark, on the Los Moras, was fired upon by a party of Indians, when the two men in charge fied. The Indiana took the mules citizens in the vicinity of these depredations talk

of deserting the country in consequence of the frequent Indian incursions, which renders the possession of life as well as property, very uncertain."

Col. Chambers is announced in The Western Texas, as a candidate for Governor.

se a candidate for Governor.

A Correspondent of The Galveston Neces, writing from Austin on the 24th ult. says:

"A homicide was committed in Webber's prairie yesterday evening. A man by the name of Brite killeda man by the name of Stanley. Brite shot Stanley the times with a pistol. Stanley was unarmed, except with harmners and bars of iron, the fricas having occurred in a blacksmith shop. I have not heard fully the particulars. Brite gave sinusely up to the Sherini?"

An organized attempt is making by a number of charitable and influential citizens, to establish an Orphan Asylum in Texas. We trust it may succeed.

From the Rio Grande.

In our Brownsville dates we find a few returns

of News.

The Flag of the 18th uit says: "We learn, from good suthorily, that the plans of Caravajal have been abandon, ed, at least for the present, and that his followers, many of whom are farmers, have turned their attention to planting their fields. Order is, therefore, completely an tha frantier.

planting their fields. Order is, therefore, company, restored on the freetier.

The Postmaster General has ordered three additional weekly trips on the mail route between Brownsville and Point Isabel and he allowed the contractor \$685 additional point Isabel and he allowed the contractor \$685 additional point Isabel and he allowed the contractor \$685 additional point Isabel and he allowed the contractor \$685 additional point Isabel and he allowed the contractor \$685 additional point Isabel and he allowed the contractor \$685 additional point Isabel and Isa ional pay.

This order, when carried into effect, will secure to

This order, when carried into effect, will secure to the citizens of Brownsville a duly communication with Point Isabel, except on Sundays.

The U. S. Light-House Board will authorize six third class iron buoys, for the har at Rance Santiago; four for the mouth of the Rio Grande; eix for Arancas Pass, and six for Pass Cavallo, which will be a very important aid to navigation on the Texas coast.

The Time ways of Mathematica W.

aid to navigation on the Texas coast.

The Flag cays of Matamoros: "We are pleased to see affairs in this city assuming an aspect of content and quietule not experienced before for some time. Another feature of the new order of things we notice with anta-faction, and that is the unrestrained friendly intercourse between the the citizens of Brownsville and Matamoras. During the administration of Gen. Avaiss it was a rare thing to see a Mexican officer in our streets; now, however we are rejoiced to see them daily interchanging civilities with our officers and citizens. Every exertion appears to be manifested both by Cot, Cruz and his command, as well as by the civil authorities and citizens of Matamoras, to restore and maintain good relations and harmany, not alone with their own people but also with their neighbors.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY POISON.-We learn MELANCHOLY DEATH BY POISON.—We learn from The Ramadiph (Cast.) Whip, of Friday last, that Michael Bond, of Randolph, died very suddenly on the 25th ult, from the effect of chewing aconite, or what is commonly called wolf's bane, supposing if to be a root of allogether a different nature. The occurrence took place at the drug store of C. L. Fitch, in Ramadiph, where the root, it seems, was exposed on the counter. Mr. Bond, and two or three others, were induced to taste it, home knowing or thinking it to be poisonous. Mr. Bond was immediately taken sick, and after some delay went home. A physician was called in—to late, however, to render any assistance, and he expired in about two hours after easing the root. MEXICO.

The details of the news from Mexico, partly anticipated by telegraph, are given in full by the New-Orleans papers. The dates are from Mexico City

Feb. 12, Tampico 23d, and Vers Cruz 25th.

It seems to be a settled point that Santa Aña will be elected President. The districts of Queretaro, Nichoacan, Osjaca, Tamsulipas, and Vera Cruz had voted in his favor. San Luis was also said to have voted for him. The Trait d'Union thinks that Santa Aña will be elected

nanimeusly.

Jalepa had joined Vera Cruz, to ask that Santa Ana be Jaispa and joined vera Craz, to say that Saina And to invited, by a committee, to return as soon as possible into the Republic. Vera Crux appointed Casanovi and Serrano; the committee from Mexico was to meet if, to go and look for the General. Santa Aña was expected deily.

The Sigle of the 17th ult, says that Santa Aña had declared be would join the liberal party.

The Sigle of the 17th ult, says that Santa Aña had declared be would join the liberal party.

Blancarte reached Morelia on the 6th, with a division composed of 1,500 foot and 13 pieces of artillery. It was reported that several inhabitants had been incarcerated in Morelia for political causes. An amount of 80,770 was raised by subscription in Morelia to hid the Geverement in its financial embarrassment.

Yucatan had joined the Jalisco plan. Barbachano was reflected Governor.

Gen. Woll had been called to Mexico, where he was expected daily.

expected daily.
Canales is at Mexico, Cardenas is a prisoner at Vera Cruz, and Avalos has just been driven from Mitamoros, The house which is intended for Santa Ala's residence is already secured, and being furnished to receive

Puebla is in a state of excitement, awing to the opposition shown there against anything but the exact application of the Jalisco plan. The Convention of the 6th, and the provisional selection of Lombardini for the Presidency, did not meet with the approbation of its inhabitants, and rumors of discontent and turmoil were rife. The Government of the State of Mexico is also among those who refuse to indorse the present state of things. The Governor, Luis Madrid, declared, in a correspondence addressed on the Unit of e Governor, Luis Madrid, declared, in a correspondered on the 10th ult., to the Minister of Fo

dence addressed on the 10th ult, to the Minister of For-eign Affairs, that he would not admit the Convention of the 6th. He does not support Santa Aña.

Some epposition also came from Guanajuato.

The civil war was still reging in several quarters. In Sinalea, Valdes was preparing to advance to Culiacan and drive out Vega. By a decree of the 27th January, he ordered the ports of Albata and Navachista to be blockeded.

Methodology adhered to the resolution with the

blockeded.

Matamoros has adhered to the resolution with the other parts of Tamaulipse.

It was said that Carvajal has sworn to avenge the murder of Rufino Rodriguez, which caused such a sen-sation in Matamoros. It was rumored that Carvajal had routed 100 men under Cruz, and taken two pieces of

artillery from them.
Ignacio Martinez is elected Governor of Oajaca.
General Uraga addressed a circular, on the 16th ult.,
to the States, showing what he has done to put an end to

time since, directed in his will that his heart should be taken from his body and deposited beside the ashes of Don Augustin Intribide, which had been done with the

Don Augustin Rurbide, which had been done with the consent of the relations on the latter.

On the Joh ult, the officers of the Government and of the garrison met in junta to examine the new plan of Arroyo Sarce. Taking into consideration that it had not been recommended by President Caballos nor adopted by Puebla nor Vera Cruz, they pronounce it an infamous cheat, and the parties to it "political money changers." They declare that they are tired of the present state of things, which is rapidly dissolving society, and that they will adhere to any plan similar to that of Guadalsiars. that of Guadalajara.

The Comercio has the following graphic description of

The Comercio has the following graphic description of the state of things in Mexico:

"A small number of satraps, who wish for rule, are quarreling for the power, and each desires to monopolize the dominion over eight millions of people, binding them to their caprices and private interests. We say frankly this horde of stockjobbers, looking subjy to their own profit and aggrandizement, labor only to obtain success for their own insquitous plans, and on the rains of the nation will mock at our innectity and want of energy.

iniquitous plans, and on the rains of the nation will mock at our imbecility and want of energy."

The same paper copies the following from the Treit d Union, of the City of Mexico:

"The movement in favor of General Santa Aña has extended widely. We said a short time since that the advent of Gen. Uraga to power appeared inevitable, but, either from honesty or policy, he does not desir the Presidency even when he holds it in his grasp. The chances of Santa Aña have now doubled.

Senia Afa have now doubled.

"Gen. Uraga himself has written to him by the last pecket to induce him to return to the Republic in accordance with the tenor of the plan of Guadalajara, and assures him that he will be constitutionally elected, an act far preferable to his being foreibly imposed upon the country."

Mexican Tariff.

Mexican Tariff.

Below we give the temporary Tariff by the precent Government. This Tariff, however, wall remain in force until the general reformation contemplated under the Extraordinary Congress to be assembled. These of our merchans in the Mexican trade may derive important information from a careful perusal of it. It may be some months before the Gongress will prepare a new one, even should peace smile upon that poor country for so long a time.

The most excellent Señor President ad interies of the Republic has aideressed me the following decree:
The President at searcies of the United Mexican States, to the lishable and the search of the Republic has aideressed me the following decree:
The President at searcies of the United Mexican States, to the lishable manner of the Republic has aidered for the English of Carrying into effect the known will of the Nation, by the adoption of all those reforms in favor of which it has pronounced; considering that among these, that of establishing uniform regulations to which commerce shall be subject in the payment of duties, will not allow of any delay, protecting the interests of commerce, without thereby neglecting the general interests of the same nor those of the treasury: I have disposed that, until the general smeadment required by the tariff be adopted, the following provisions be observed at the frontier and maratime custom-houses, which, beside the prohibitions, also embrace the reduction of duties; it being understood that as respects the lieuses for introducing proceives, the Government may determine that it cease, even before the issuing of the amended new tariff, in case it should prove to be necessary.

Int. All woven manufacture of cotton-plain, white or brown—up to the width of one vera shall pay three cents per vara. 2d. All woven, white, or howen, ergelike and twilled, to one vara wide, five cents per vara. 4th All colored cotton goods hown as prints or calicoes, to one vara wide, five and a half cents per vara. 5th All colored cotton goods hown as pr

vara. 5d. All woven cotton goods—printed, dyed, glazed, efetted, velvetted, embroidered or open work—to over var wide, five cents per vara. 4th All colored cotton goods known as prints or calicoes, to one vara wide, four and a half cents per yara. 5th. Cotton handkerchiefs, to one vara wide, each four cents. 6th. All white handkerchiefs, with white or colored borders to one vara wide, each four cents. 8th. All white handkerchiefs, with white or colored borders to one vara wide, each four cents. 14th these goods although they may have a mixture of linea, hemp, lax, or gress, shall pay the same an if they were altogether cotton. 7th. Cotton spool thread, of three hundred vards, shall pay, per deen, six and a half cents. 8th. Weaver's colored cotton thread—provided they be of the qualities specified in section 57 of article 9th of the tariff of October 4, 1545—shall pay, per quintal, sixty dollars. 9th. All raw cotton, with or without the seed, shall pay, per quintal, on the frontier of Chilankus, introduced through the custom house of El Paso and Pravide del Norte, shall pay for every carso of fourteen errodes, fifteen cents. 11th. Source of all classes shall pay, per quintal, two dollars and fifty cents. 12th. Flour—each barrel, of eight arrodus, shall pay, each, five dollars. 18th. Lazd, per quintal, two dollars. 18th. Flour—each barrel, of eight arrodus, shall pay, each, five dollars. 18th. Lazd per quintal, two dollars. 18th. 18th. Lazd per quintal, two dollars and fifty cents. 12th. Flour—each barrel, of eight arrodus, shall pay, each, five dollars. 18th. Lazd per quintal, two dollars and fifty cents. 18th. Flour—each barrel, of eight arrodus, shall pay, each, five dollars. 18th Lazd, per quintal, two dollars and fifty cents. 18th. Flour—each barrel, of eight arrodus, shall pay, each, five dollars. 18th Lazd, each quintal fitty dollars and two per centum on the amount, and of the municipal duties that now actually be exected. 18th. All the duties referred to, as also the international duties which will conti

the perts.

Therefore, I command it to be printed published and
Therefore, I command it to be printed published and directors. I command it to be printed, published and circulated, for its compliance. Palace of the Federal Government, Mexico, January 24, 1832. Juan Batista Cevallos. To ben Manuel Merino.

And I communicate it for your inferention and corresponding purposes. God and Liberty. Manuel Heuric. Manuel, Heuric.

Arrival of the Cherokee.

The steamship Cherokee, McGowan, from Aspinwall 6th and Porto Bello 7th March, arrived at this port on Thursday morning. The health on the Isthmus is good. No

deeths took place on the passage.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.-The time has come for the people of this country to say whether this menument shall be finished or suffered to re-The time has come for the people of this country to say whether this meanment shall be finished or suffered to remain not one-half finished. It was supposed that a sufficient sum would have been raised at the last election to have completed this great National Work, but what is the result! The small sum of sixteen thousand deliars is all that has been realized throughout this entire Union! Does this look as if we, as a free people, were grateful for the many blessings which we now enloy to him who is styled the "Father of our Country!" We answer no, and we hope the entire Press throughout the country will give the same response. We are pleased to learn that the Board of Managers of the National Monair ent have appenited Mr. John I. Brown of Baltimore Country, Md. Agent, to attend the World's Fair, to be held in the City of New York, in May next, to solicit contributions from the millions of victors who may attend. Mr. B. has engaged one of the best worknee of our city to make a model of the manument, a fac simile of that which is to be. He intrends having contribution boxes made of plate glass, so that the similar countribution boxes made of plate glass, so that the similar countribution boxes made of plate glass, so that the similar nor teach calculation 5,000 visitors per day. Suppose the Fair shall last four months, and each visitor contribute the small sum of ten cents, take off sevents en Sundays in four months, which makes one hundred and six days to receive contributions. This estimate, which is altogether too low, would make the number of visitors amount to 20,000, which as the small sum of ten cents per visitor, would amount to \$50,000.

Mr. Brown, the indefartigable Arent, is a gentleman of encess per visitor, would amount to \$50,000.

interest which is altogether see in the time of visiters amount to \$20,000, which is the time of visiters amount to \$25,000.

Mr. Brown, the indefatigable Arent, is a gentleman of energy, fully impressed with the vast importance of completing this great national work, and we commissed him to the especial notice and favor of our brethren of the New-Yurk especial notice and favor of our brethren of the New-Yurk especial notice and favor of our brethren of the New-Yurk especial notice and favor of our brethren of the New-Yurk especial notice and favor of our brethren of the New-Yurk especial notice and favor of our brethren of the New-Yurk especial notice and favor of our brethren of the New-Yurk especial notice and favor of our brethren of the New-Yurk especial notice and favor of our brethren of the New-Yurk especial notice and favor of our brethren of the New-Yurk especial notice and favor of our brethren of the New-Yurk especial notice and favor of our brethren of the New-Yurk especial notice and the New-Yu The Cleveland Plaindealer says that

there are between twenty and thirty cases of small pex at the Pest Hense of that city.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

The Last Gladiatorial Exhibition at Rome. BY HON, JOHN P. HALE.

An immense audience assembled at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening to listen to the regular weekly lecture of the Popular Course, which was de-livered by ex-Senator Hale, of New Hampshire. The subject of his discourse was The Last Gladistorial Exhibition at Rome; and the unreserved and frequent manifestations of applause from the sudience testified to the deep interest of the subject, and the able and satisfactory manner with which it was treated. Wide and comprehensive as was the subject, it was swept with the thoroughness of a master mind, analyzed with acuteness, and every phase developed with great brilliancy and eloquence of language. There was also a rich vein of humorous satire permeating the entire composition, which was deeply relished by the delighted audience.

In commencing, the lecturer remarked that the succession of events as unfolded by history in the progress of human affairs, generally presents to our observation effects rather than causes. The cause of some of the most astonishing occurrences which have arrested the attention and received the admiration or execration of the age in which they have been, as well as of succeeding times, has not unfrequently been minute in its character, obscure in its origin, and silent and unobtrusive in its progress, till the development of its consequences has secured that observation which it otherwise would have engaged. The seeds of decay which a moment of thoughtless imprudence may have implented in the physical constitution, excite no alarm so long as there is no outward manifestation of their existence. But when they begin to paint, by faint, yet visible bues, on the cheek of the child or the wife of our offection, the unmistakeable indication of their rapid and vital development, we for the first time discover the cause, and what we now so hopelessly deplore, had long ago transpired, and left its sad consequences behind. As in the physical, so in the moral and political consti-

As in the physical, so in the moral and political consti-tutions. Great changes, marking and distinguishing the age in which they occur—opening new channels for thought, and giving new direction to numan events—have not generally had their approach heralied by any extra-ordinary outward manifestation; and it is for this reason that causes, however obscure, and but rarely arresting the attention of men, on account of their minutness, that Aistery is compelled to deal with tangible facts and circumstances, in order to present a connected record of events, and must resort to conjecture only when it would explain, philosophically, the means by which there results have been effected. Indeed, a complain has sometimes been made against history that thus been teo minute and particular in presenting prominent events, such as the battles which have been fought, and the intrigues of courts, regardless of any influences events, such as the battles which have been fought, and the intrigues of courte, regardless of any influences which have been instrumental in elevating the condition of menkind, rather than those more personal occur-rences of private life. It will probably appear, how-ever, on considering the subject of my lecture this evening, that this complaint is more specious than just, for history must be a complete record of events. Be-sider, history would be altogether too voluminous if it were made up of the acts of private individuals, in the evening, that this complaint is more specious than just, for history must be a complete record of events. Besides, history would be altogether too voluminous if it were made up of the acts of private individuals, in the ordinary walks of life. But it will be doubted whether this charge is well founded in truth, for, as the forest, which delights the eye of the visitor, is not altogether made of stalwart oaks and sky-reaching pines, but has beneath all these many beautiful lowers of sweetest fragrance, and richest colors, to reward the search of those whose taste may send thom on such errands—so, along the path of human destiny are to be found many of those quiet and unpretending acts of humble and private life which have excrted an important and lasting influence on human condition. Here may be found Friendship, which have excrted an important and lasting influence on human condition. Here may be found Friendship, which he' proof against the chilling influences of alversity, or the clasmor of popular indignation. Patriotism, which holds nothing save integrity too dear to sacrifice for one's country; or Philanthropy, ever ready to surrender self-interest or comfort to the good of mankind. One of these events, occurring many centuries since, occupying but a very obscure place in history, but exhibiting the highest and noblest traits of character ever illustrated in the afmals of history, I propose to bring before you this evening, I would remark, however, in commencing, that the processes by which society has gradually advanced from ancient barbariem to modern civilization, refinement and knowledge, has not always been in uniform progress, and advancement. The developments and advancements of one age have not always been followed by a corresponding progress in the next. In the contest which every improvement is compelled to carry on with the pre-existing arrangement before it is acknowledged by the public mind, its severest struggies are not in personal conflict, but it is urendicating from the public mind those

in personal conflict, but it is in eradicating from the public mind these old habits which are to be met and overthrown.

Passing by a numerous array of events illustrative of the truth of these remarks, let us for a few moments recur to that most interesting period of history when Christianity was first working among the Roman people and instituting those wonderful changes, and supplanting all the religions of the State. Early is the fourth century of the Christian era, the Emperor Constantine appeared as the champion of the Christian religion. It was as early as the year 313 that an edict was made proclaiming to the people news of the restoration of their lands and property which had been confiscated, or otherwise unjustity taken from them. Free and absolute toleration of Christianity was proclaimed, with the design to secure the peace and advance the prosperity of the people. From this time, with the exception of a particular of the people of the people is to secure the peace and advance the prosperity of the people. From this time, with the exception of a particular of the people of the Senate of Rome? Christianity was established, and in a few years the Headen temples were overthrown and destroyed. But although the Christian religion was recognized by the Emperor and the people of Rome, the inhuman and barbarous gladistorial exhibitions were atill televated.

The place where these exhibitions occurred was an

human and barbarous gladiatorial exhibitions were atill tolerated.

The place where these exhibitions occurred was an Amphitheater, the Collescum, commenced by Flavius Vespasian, and completed by his son. It covered an area of about five acres, and was built in the form of an elipsis, whose conjugate diameter, or minor axis, is to the transverse, or major axis, as about five to six, the length through, from outside to outside of the external wall, being 615 feet, and the breadth to the same extent, 513; while the height was 165 feet; and it was capable of holding 87,000 people. There were seventy ax entrances to the building for spectators, and two for the Gladiators. Thousands of wild beasts were here sacrificed. The Gladiators were originally captives, taken in war, slaves, or condemed crimbeast were here sacrificed. The Gladiators were originally captives, taken in war, slaves, or condemed crimals: and rometimes they were the private property of individuals. In SS2, twenty-two couples of Gladiators fought in this amphitheater. The origin of this custom of offering the blood of human victims to appease the manes of deceased friends is buried in the depths of antiquity. In the Iliad we have a description of Achilles offering twelve Tojans to the shade of Patroclus:

"A hundred feet in length, a hundred wide.
The growing structure arrests on exercise.

The growing structure spreads on every si-light on the top the manily corse they lay, And well-fed sheep and sable ozen slay; Achilles covered with their fat the dead, Achilles covered with their fat the dead.
And the piled victims round the body spread;
Then jars of honey and of fragrant of:
Suspends around, low-bending o'er the pile.
Four sprightly counsers, with a deadly groun.
Four forth their lives, and on the pyre are thrown.
Or has large dogs, domestic at his board.
Fall two, selected to attend their lord.
Then last of all, and horrible to tell.
Sus sacrifice: twelve Trojen captives fell.
On those the rage of fire victorious prevy.
Involves, and joins them in one common blaze.
Smear'd with the bloody rites, he stands on high,
And calls the spiris with a dreadful cry:
'All hail, Fatucius! let thy vengeful ghost
licar and exuit on risto's dreary coast.
Behold, Achilles' promise fully paid,
Twelve Trojen heroes offered to thy shade:
But heavier fates on Hector's corse attend,
saved from the flances for hungry dogs to rend.''
beece Gladiators usually received death with

These Gladiators usually received death with the realest possible grace and firmness of aspect. Byron antifully alindes to these horrible exhibitions in his

atifully alitudes to these horrible exhibitions in de Harold.

"I see before me the gladiator lie: He lears upon his hand—his manly brow Consents to death, but conquers agony, And his droop'd head sinks gradually low—And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow, From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one, Like the first of a thunder shower; and now The arena swims around him—ho is sone, so ceased the inhuman shout which hall'd the wrond who won.

He heard it, but he heeded not—his eyes Were with his heart, and that was far away:

He heard it, but he heeded not—his eyes Were with his heart, and that was far away; He reck'd not of the life he lost nor prize, But where his rude hut by the Danube lay, There were his young barbarians all at play. There was their Dacian mother—he, their sire, Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday—All this rush'd with his blood—shall be expire. And unsvenged! Arise! ye Goths, and glut your is

And unaversed | Arise' re Goths, and slut your ire'."

All that station, and age, and wealth could command or bestow witnessed these horrible tragedies. Nor was the Imperial purple wanting during the reigns of Trejan and Antonine. But, about the year 404. Alaric, King of the Goths, conquered the Roman legions, and awakened in the bosoms of the oppressed a hope of deliverance from their cruelties. Among a portion of the people, there was a spirit saverse to these gladiatorial exhibitions. Many Christians, however, who interfered to put a stop to the cruel practice, were strongly rebuked by the apposite party. What had these Christians to do with these exhibitions. "If they shock them," said the upholders of the exhibitions, "they have only to refrain from going where they take planes." They pronounced these Christians "meddling fansties"—troubled about a long-established custom with which they had no concern. But a few of these faithful Christians, feeling that these exhibitions were entirely cruel and wrong, resolved to oppose

them by such means as their consciences suggested as right and holy, and determined that they would send an embassy to wait upon the Emperor, Honorita, though it was represented to them that they ran the risk of incurring the hattend of the people and the frown of the monarch, for they replaced that they were the fallowers of him who disregarded both. They selected Prudentius, an industrial member of their body, and he undertook the mistion to endeavor to prevent the hoar rifying pracedy that was about being enacted to represent so important an event in the life of the Emperor. With a heart fail of the importance of his mission he sought an interview, and Hotorius, who was desirous of securing the approval of the Senate, the clerry and the people, received him kindly. Frudentius felt encouraged by those nantifectations of kindoses which were exhibited to him, and he augured favorably for the success of his embassy. When he, stated the object for which he sought the Emperor, he have a frown pass across the brow if Himerius, which made his heart palpitate, but instead of being east down and abandoning the object he had in view, he only saw in this repulse the more reason for firmness, cursogs and porseverance. "Sire," said he, "this great city has been just delivered by the mercral interposition of drine Providence from the many evils which threatened to overwhelm us, and we are about to celebrate a thankgiving to the Almighty God for his mercy in a style of magnificence which is worthy of a Christian city. That there may be unding which would make this excument unacceptable to the beneficent Being who governs the universe, I presume to address you and to ask if you consider that the sacrifice of the sitar, and the prayers which ascend to heaven will be acceptable at the through of mercy when accompanied by the grouns of those whose blood you will cause to be poured forth in the proposed exhibition. By on think that the God of the christians can be pleased with substitution, it is not implement that he will not r

and communicated the result of his musion to his brethren, and after some consultation the majority considered that they had made the last effort which it was in their power to make to prevent this immense sacrifice of human life, and were about abandoning all further efforts in despair of success. There was among the brethren, however, one member who did not consider that the last effort had been made. This member was named Telemachus, a monk who had not before taken any part in these deliberations. He stepped forward, and in a mild but firm tone told the assembly that he believed still another effort might be made, and that it was not their want of power, or the feeblences of their bodies, but the weakness of their faith that caused them to despair, and that such was unbecoming in the followers of Him who, by his love for mankind, triumphed over death. Buoyed up by such sentiments as these, this noble menk determined to persevere, and his deserves to be one of the most venerated names of antiquity, for by his faith he won a crown of martyrdom. I have one purpose in my heart, said he, which I am determined to effect. What it is I will not duclose. You must wait for that till the time for action comes, and do you be there, and you will then behold what may be accomplished in an unbelieving world. They all saw that this Christian monk had some great purpose in his soul, but what it was none knew. They separated, and the great day at length arrived; all who are bent on amusement hall the occasion as one of great joy. Let us suppose that the Amphithester is filled with 80,000 of the inhabitants of Rome. The contest of the wild beasts has ended, and all is over. The proclamation is made and the Gladietors enter the arene. They walk round and round, while the spectators look on with cardess indifference or with scrutinizing gaze, and lay wagers on the success of one chanism. Every diversity of feature was there, and natives of every clime, which went to prove the extent of the Roman power as well as the wide spread the Draube, and the dark chony skin from under the burning ann of Ethiopis—all were there, captive, slaves alike, to be sacrificed at the will and for the pleasure of their collightened conquerors. Several Christians were among the spectators, waiting to see what citorts would be made to stop this inhuman fight. Christians were among the spectators, waiting to see what efforts would be made to stop this inhuman fight. The work of death had already commenced, and disgusted with the brutality of the scene, they were about to reire, when their attention was caught by a piercing shrick which went up from that vast multitude. They looked, and perceive that a man had thrown himself from the topmost benches among the combatants, and that alone and unarmed, he was endeavoring to part them. For a while he succeeded, while ignorant of the nature of his interference, and taken by surprise. No sconer had the spectators recovered from the first feelings of horror, than shouts of exceration were raised, and curses of demunication uttered against him, and in a few moments after Telemachus had ceased to live, heing run through by the very persons whose lives he had attempted to save. He, however, succeeded in his objects, for he turned the thoughts of the multisade in another direction to that on which it before was bent, and the Emperor at once dispersed the assembly. Reflection had succeeded and as the excitement of the scene subsided, a feeling of admiration arcae, which plety and self devotion always produces. Honorius scon after issued a decree which put down all such exhibitions for the future, and thus by the self-sacrifice of one man was terminated these brustle exhibitions. There is no other incident in his tory which more challenges our admiration than the self-immolation of this noble monk, and it has been made a matter of repronch to the Church herself, that so place is given to his name in the calendar of Saints, nor no altar dedicated to the memory of this marry to the cause of humanity. The patriot who dares all for the redemption of his country is justly held in admiration, but he needs no poet to transmit his achievements to future ages, for his memory will be cushrined in the hearts of his country motives which impel men to duty, or raise them to noble acts in the presence of approving multitudes and nations, no voic

Rev. Mr. Garretson.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune A recent paragraph in The Tribune in regard to the release of Rev. Mr. Garresson, who had gard to the release of Rev. Mr. Garresson, who had been imprisoned at Ovid, N.Y., on charge of seduction, does that gentlemen injustice. The facts are, that Mr. Garretson has been liberated in consequence of proof having been produced that another person in the same village was the guilty one. Mr. Garretson returns to the bosom of his family and to society with prayers for his wolfare and future usefulness. The public will soon have the facts before them.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

"Old Hundred" writes to the Vincennes Gazette an account of a recent visit to Moutic the homestead of Jefferson. Here is a passage of from

the homestead of Jetterson. Here is a passage of the last letter:

The estate is now in possession of a naval officer, who makes it his summer residence. We found on the first floor a Bust of Jetterson, a Portrait of Lafayette, one of Washingtee, and a couple of miniature "Hard Cider" barries with "Whig principles" written on them. The estate is in a very dilapidated condition. The stone fences are failing down. But a small portion of the soil is cultivated, the sardens bloom no more, and the vy cliugs but timily to the walls. Mr. Jefferson had some queer notions concerning his domestic matters. He had "subterranean passages" constructed, leading from his house to the question of the servants, so they could carry on their work and still not be seen by the guesta. Among other things he huit "wind mill"on a high elevation, (so my friend informed me, who knew him well, and was acquainted with all his peculiarities,) but after its completion, having speak a considerable amount of money in its erection, the question was proposed to him by his Mill Wright, "how in the world were the logs to be raised to rach a hight ""fris was poser to Mr. Jefferson; the mill worked admirably, when the world were the logs to be raised to rach a hight " fris was poser to Mr. Jefferson; the mill worked admirably, after was no way to get the material to it to work as, and so the project failed, and portions of the "old mill" afflestend, a monument of his folly.